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WHERE ARE WE AT?

HOW DID WE GET HERE? AND THE WAY OUT.

AN OUTLINE OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MORAL AND ENLIGHTENED CIVILIZATION.

FOUNDED ON

THE NATURAL DISTINCTIONS OF RACE,

—AND—

THE METHODS EMPLOYED BY FOREIGN INFLUENCE TO DESTROY IT, AND COMPEL A RETURN TO EUROPEAN ARBITRARY RULE BY THE ARTIFICIAL DISTINCTIONS OF PRIVILEGED CLASS.

NEW YORK.
BY ANTI-TORY,
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Price, 20 Cents.

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"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO MAY THINK MORE OF LIBERTY THAN MONEY AND RESPECT THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON AND THEIR WARNINGS OF POSSIBLE DISASTER, AND WILL WORK TO COUNTERACT THE INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE, FORESEEN BY WASHINGTON IN HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS, BY EDUCATING THE PUBLIC TO MAKE THAT ADDRESS THEIR CONSTANT STUDY AND POLITICAL GUIDE.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

SINCE the world began most men's lives have been pilgrimages, in the endeavor to find out who has taken from them, their share of this world's goods, and to draw the line between natural rights, and special privileges.

The privileged classes have always concealed their purposes, and used every means to keep the public ignorant of their designs.

Special privileges are the means, by which despots rule their subjects, and names are nothing.

Kings, Emperors, Presidents, Councils or Republics are all the same, if a certain amount of privilege is secured by any class, to the injury of the public.

The power of custom is such, that after a certain time, these privileges appear as natural, and the public consider any attack on them, or even criticism, as radical and dangerous to their own welfare.

In this country, just now, progress is the cry of the times, but in which direction is not clear, only that we move so fast, that yesterday seems a back number.

If this progress is real, mankind at large should benefit thereby, but if false, some warning should be given, before it is too late, for if we are on the wrong road, we cannot find it out too soon.

The close of the last century of specially vaunted progress, leaves so many and such intricate social prob-

lems, demanding immediate attention, that the following existing conditions are very discouraging, and need close examination, with prompt and radical action.

FIRST.

Polygamy and negro slavery were denounced before the war, as twin relics of barbarism, but polygamy not only survives, but is making many converts.

SECOND.

Divorces which were few, forty years ago, are now so frequent as to call for church protest.

THIRD.

The race problem, after forty years of negro freedom, seems more complex than ever, the Chinese yellow peril is imminent, and the Indian as unchangeable as ever.

FOURTH.

The private ownership of land was an old world privilege and tyranny, which works the same harm here, by cycles of speculation and panic. The land owners, the real slave oligarchy of the earth, collect their tax without risk, and all their titles rest on force and fraud.

FIFTH.

Taxation, made unequal by unjust assessments, allows many to avoid their share of government support, which others must bear, if any assessments are too low.

SIXTH.

The National State, County and Town debts, are such, that the country is bankrupt, and lives on credit only ; and the money lenders compel the business classes to vote as they dictate. In spite of this insolvent condition the country is called prosperous, because the privileged classes, are still able to absorb the earnings of others, and put off settling day.

The bondholder is not the savior of the national honor, but a leech ; promoters are pickpockets, and syndicates and trusts are vampires.

The nineteenth century shows an increase of the world's debt, from three billion dollars in 1800, to thirty-one billions in 1900, all on faith.

What will it be in 2000, and who will pay it, or even the interest?

The pursuit of money as an exciting national sport for Americans, seems to have grown into a solemn national worship, as in England, and no attention is paid to anything which interferes with or opposes it.

Young men are now preferred by employers in business, because they cannot criticize their superior's methods.

SEVENTH.

Trade and Finance. By tariffs and bond issues, two privileged classes have been created, and mammoth private fortunes accumulated from the earnings of others, while bonded debt increases, and other nations get our goods cheaper than we can.

EIGHTH.

The money lenders, while contributing nothing to the national welfare, but periodically influencing legislation, have destroyed half of our primary money, by secretly demonetizing silver, and now endeavor to substitute bank notes for government notes, as currency, although both acts are in violation of the constitution, and it is well known, that banks of issue are more injury to the country than standing armies.

This was accomplished by such deception, bulldozing and hypnotism, that many prominent men of both parties who opposed them till voted down, have since submitted and follow their lead.

The money lenders never argue, or notice opposition, except to denounce it as anarchistic, and traitorous, when it interferes with their plans of robbery.

NINTH.

In 1896 they got complete control of the Republican machine, while men of principle, who cared for law and justice, threw out the money lovers, or Gold Democrats in the Democratic machine, and redeclared the Declaration of Independence.

But the power of money, bulldozing, hypnotism, and a venal press, has as yet been too strong for the men of principle, and until liquidation, or some national calamity traceable to the money lenders occurs, we shall probably continue the downward path to repudiation, although the world's present excessive production of gold may delay our arrival.

TENTH.

Railroads. By their monopoly of the track, and *so-called* absolute ownership, they discriminate rates, control business and corrupt legislation, and by stock watering, and alternately inflating, and reducing values, bleed the public. The Standard Oil Company being the greatest example of this acquisition of public property without return.

ELEVENTH.

Franchises of many public utilities, as Transportation, Light, Water and Heat are privately owned and operated, to the great detriment of the public.

The Post Office is a great example of successful public ownership, and operation of public utilities. The Telegraph and Telephone being in private hands, monopolize news and destroy the freedom of the press, on which the nation depends for information and progress.

TWELFTH.

Education. The privileged classes thus created, have combined to compel colleges, to teach the rising generation to worship them, and their evil methods. They donate money, and mark out the course professors must take.

THIRTEENTH.

Pensions. Which should have begun to decrease in 1880, from natural death rates, when thirty millions was the annual expense, have, by corrupt legislation, been increased to one hundred and forty-five millions per year in 1901, this difference being robbery of the people. The German War in 1870 had as many soldiers as we, but they have only forty thousand on their pension rolls, while we have one million.

FOURTEENTH.

Elections. Our universal suffrage system never expected the strain of such gigantic corruption and hypnotism, and if it survives, it will be due to the virtue and vigilance of those citizens who do not worship money.

FIFTEENTH.

Within five years this Tory influence has been able to so far set aside American precedents, as to embark in a Colonial craze, called Imperialism, with the expectation, that, if the American people do not object too much, the way will be open for a large standing army, and ultimately a return to monarchy.

If the brakes are not put on soon, the crash must come, and will, when the debt gets beyond the interest paying power.

As it may be of interest to know how we got into this condition, in spite of our glorious progress, an endeavor is here made, to trace back to the remote and real causes which led up to this condition, and in so doing to avoid all appeal to passion or prejudice, and confine this outline to cold facts, and undoubted evidence, the main research being, as to how the American people, could have so completely forgotten Washington's warning against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, and Jefferson's warnings, that jealousy is the parent of liberty, and that Banks and paper money, by breaking up the measure of value, make a lottery of all private property, raise up a moneyed aristocracy, and abandon the public to the discretion of avarice and swindlers. The latest item of foreign influence is the will of Cecil Rhodes, to bribe American boys by a free education at Oxford, to be trained into English Tory ideas and methods, and with it comes news of later and worse British atrocities in South Africa as a warning of such education.

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

OUR civil war ended thirty-five years ago. To-day it should be possible to examine our condition and its remote and real causes without prejudice, and with an earnest desire to follow the truth wherever it leads, or what idols it may shatter in the public sentiment, as now crystallized by war success, when we will find England's ruling class, was the intentional cause of most of our trouble.

To do this we must begin with the settlement of the country by Europeans, and follow up to date, the crooked and hypnotic path of the insidious wiles of foreign influence, which Washington warned us against, and Jefferson wished a sea of fire between the old and new worlds, to protect us from.

This country was settled by Europeans fleeing from bad governments. Their condition here, with all its hardships was a great improvement.

Negroes were imported as slaves as a labor experiment.

After two hundred years, Colonial rule became so oppressive, that these Europeans cast it off declaring themselves free and independent, July 4, 1776, since he who would be free, himself must strike the blow.

Negroes or Indians had no part in this resistance, the Europeans never thought of such a thing. Their declaration was made by white men only, against other white men, who oppressed them beyond endurance.

Throughout all this the negroes were good servants, and well treated, while the Indians were often hired by the English to fight the Colonists.

The most important factor in this result, and the distinctive feature between European and American Civilization, was the training of these white men by the responsibility and care of the inferior race, which developed their manhood more than any other cause yet known, and also improved the negroes beyond any condition possible to them, under their own control.

This training of the white men made them what the British Tories called "The loudest shriekers for freedom," which of course was true, as they had such a wide view and complete experience on the subject.

At the close of the Revolution this condition existed. One set of white men had successfully resisted other white men's efforts to take their liberty from them, and they alone without any other race, established this government in 1783, which being made by white men for the benefit of themselves, and their posterity forever, was clearly a defacto white man's government, and although some of these white men may have thought the negro would develop hereafter some ability for self government, they shut him out entirely at that time, because no inferior race, and but a small part of the white race had yet shown a capacity in that line.

From then to 1860 one long grand career of moral, mental and material development followed, such as the world never saw before, and the negro was both civilized and Christianized, by his subordinate association with his white master, who was the only real friend he ever had, and, as from this condition arose the most complete and permanent form of home life yet known, the theory that all men were created free and equal, could only apply to each race among themselves, and any attempt

to treat different races as equal would be unnatural and absurd.

An inferior race living under control of, and in contented association with a superior race, could not be considered as slaves, in the usual meaning of the word, which refers to oppression and bondage of men, by others of the same race, but may be called subgens, and their relation to their masters, subgenation, which means born under, or inferior to the master race.

The British Tories, who never got over their defeat, found out, that the white men and negroes as master and slave, as a form of society, produced white men better versed in the science of government, and negroes better, and more contented laborers, than heretofore, so that jails and poor houses were seldom needed.

They have since persistently worked to destroy this complete form of American society and government.

They saw that if the Declaration of Independence could be made to include the lower races, and not kept for those white men who made the government, then Democracy would of course fall to pieces, as none of the lower races have ever established any self government.

Therefore since 1832, by constant agitation and misrepresentation, this *foreign influence* against natural racial distinctions grew (like the old witch-burning excitement in New England) and became the great Anti-Slavery delusion of the age, eventually coming into power under Lincoln.

It swept the country because there was no organized opposition or answer to their assertions, especially from the South, who if they had done their part in the discussion, would have shown the absurdity of the delusion, and prevented our Civil War.

In all this time there was no organized opposition to the idea, that all men of all races were included in the Declaration of Independence, although none but white

men, and few of them, ever maintained self government or knew the value of liberty.

The Anti-Slavery delusion was based on the one race theory, that all men were children of Adam. To-day Science and Religion agree, that Adam was a myth or allegory, and the creation of man is still unknown.

Therefore the natural distinctions of race as shown by present scientific observation and authentic history, are our only guides in treating this subject.

The only approach before the war to a discussion or examination of this subject, was by Professor Agassiz in 1850, at the Charleston convention of the Scientific Association, who said that Natural History and Anatomy clearly showed, that the Negro could not possibly be descended from the same stock as the Caucasian, and though undoubtedly a man, could not be a brother.

In August 1901, the same Association met at Denver, Colorado, and Professor McGee, a prominent ethnologist, declared Adam and Eve to be mythical, and that Negroes, Mongols, Malays and Caucasians, could not have been descended from the same pair, but there must have been several couples, and the majority agreed with him.

If this is the case, Negroes, Indians and other races ought to be considered with regard to their specific differences, and treated accordingly, and never should those who were created unequal, be treated as equal.

In 1863 the acme of English Tory hypnotic influence, compelled the Emancipation Proclamation, which was the greatest crime in history since the Crucifixion, our distinctly American Civilization ceased, and we began to gravitate back to European Civilization.

After which the Tories hoped that our country would become like Mexico or South America, and cease to be an object of fear and reproach to their form of society, and civilization.

But the inertia of two centuries of our civilization,

could not be overcome without long experience in the new conditions, and forty years of negro freedom and efforts to train them to be white men have failed, the most educated negroes being the worst. He is now steadily retrograding, the proximity and indirect influence of the white man being the only thing which keeps him from relapsing into his original African barbarism.

Mulattoism has no part in this question, but is an evil by itself, but Hayti, Jamaica, and Liberia all show the same retrograde, in proportion to the lack of white control.

The English Tories are thorough Bourbons, like all privileged classes, and having done what they could in the race question, and so completely hypnotized the world, that seldom is any one found, who even thinks differently from them on this subject, and being satisfied that they have practically abolished black slavery, where some responsibility rests on the master, they and their American catspaws in Wall Street, now organize their methods to bring their own race into complete slavery, and in such a way, as to avoid all responsibility themselves, and make their fellow-men and brothers work for them without return.

They do this by controlling finance, and through the financial privileged classes, commerce, manufactures and agriculture are at their mercy.

They confuse the public by raising false issues to hide their trail. They make new schemes for plunder faster than the old ones are detected, and while enlisting public sympathy for imaginary issues, bleed them forevermore.

If they succeed in these schemes, white slavery will be complete, and all outside of the privileged few will be the helpless lower class, who must obey, and live only by permission of the few, since the borrower is always servant to the lender.

Debt is one form of hell. National debts are national curses. They are the main prop of all despotic governments, and gangrene in all republics.

Ancient despots confiscated the living. Modern financiers delude the living, and rob future generations.

If the public had to pay as they went, for their government and improvements, they would see to it, that it was good ; but by borrowing for their descendants to pay, they do not feel the bad government, the money lending privileged class grows, dictates their own terms, and soon the interest is all the public can pay, the non-producers increase, and when the producers load is unbearable, and the borrowing limit reached, revolution and repudiation will come together.

All borrowing is inflation and a public injury.

At present the business men of New York City are borrowing nine hundred millions from the banks alone.

The money lending class lives on the public by lending them money, and bonding or making slaves of them for the payment. The idea of public improvement, and keeping up with the times is the usual inducement, and the contractors are in with them, so that the work is poor, and the price high.

As they now have power to make good or bad times as they choose, they are careful to have good times while they control, by putting off settling day ; but if they should be voted out of power, they would make hard times by financial managing, and accuse the opposition as the cause.

What is a Tory or Plutocrat? One who believes in the artificial distinctions of class, and therefore denies the natural distinctions of race, and ignores all evidence in the matter.

In the Old World, Empires, Monarchies and Nobilities are the most prominent examples of class distinction. They want slaves of their own race, who cost them

nothing, but support them in idleness, and they object to negro slavery on pretended sentimental grounds, but really because of the responsibility.

Their subjects of the same race are in a condition of slavery more or less deplorable, and anything which makes the subjects think they are equal to the ruling class, is hateful and dangerous.

Therefore, while keeping down these subjects, by force and bad law, they talk about freedom for the lower races to distract public attention and organize crusades for such purposes.

The English Aristocracy, the remnant of that paternalism of the middle ages, (which suffocated free thought), although to-day such a hot bed of vice as the French nobility were before their revolution, and although existing only for their own amusement at the expense of others, yet assume to set bounds for inquiry, object to any search or criticism of their antecedents, or hypnotic methods, and by rigid censorship of Press, School and Fiction, and ignoring any opposition, keep their English white slaves in subjection. Primogeniture maintains them, and accounts for their characteristic insolence and brutality. They have mental, without moral progress, and the most intellectual minds of the world have been under Tory control.

The Abolitionist, Black Republican, War Democrat, and Gold Democrat were their catspaws, and fictions like *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and the *Crisis*, periodically appear to keep the public excited, and prevent thought on the fact that forty years of negro freedom is a complete failure. Human ownership as to negro slaves is repugnant to Tory moral sentiment, but they have no aversion to many kinds of white slavery, as Nobles and Commons, Kings and Subjects, Lenders and Borrowers, or Banks and Merchants.

Having failed to conquer the slaveholders in 1783,

they were very careful afterward, to give their other white colonies enough home rule to disarm opposition, although they treated Indian natives worse than they accused the planters of treating the negroes.

In 1783 the successful colonists were called Whigs, and those of English sympathy, Tories. As public sentiment was very strong against these last, they periodically changed their names and issues to deceive the public.

In 1800 they were Federals, and later, Whigs, Black Republicans, Republicans, War Democrats and Gold Democrats, in all cases working for strong government, class distinctions, and special privileges, to maintain white slavery, while they adopted as far as possible, the name of the opposition, to further deceive the public, and denied all natural distinctions of race.

To-day they call themselves Republican, but all the leaders are really Plutocrats only, the last vestige of republican principle having been abandoned, and their pursuit of wealth advanced to the position of a National Worship.

These insidious wiles of foreign influence, that Washington warned us against in his Farewell Address, as our most serious danger, have now been so long at work, that we are all hypnotized, few think of it at all, and we are almost an English Colony without any expense to them.

Under this influence, the worship of mammon (which was always the ruling love of the Tories) has increased so that we seem likely to outdo them. This same worship so degrades the public mind, that there is no sympathy for white men fighting against invaders, although the negro slave trade constantly enlists all their feelings and actions, and while denouncing that, they have no notice for Armenian slaughters, or Cuban reconcentrados, and justify a crueler war against the white Boers in South Africa.

Turkey, Spain, and England, appear to be three of a

kind, and as England has more intellectual development, there is less excuse for her, and the vacant place which Spain occupied in Inquisition times, will now be filled by England's Tory ruling class, with up to date methods.

The money lending class, flushed by recent successes at elections, have usurped the government function of money issue, and being unchecked, here or in Europe, are preparing to make the whole world obey their mandates.

The time must come for settling debt, or at least providing securely therefor. Already the British Tories have found their cruel war on the Boers, has brought England to the verge of ruin, and no end in sight. With the taxing of the British public, the reaction will appear, and the same love of money which prompted the war, will make them object to pay for it. The question of who will pay may eventually break up the Aristocracy and Monarchy, with scenes like the French Revolution, which would be a blessing to the world, and allow real progress to resume its lost sway, at which all Americans would rejoice.

The world has always been ruled by privileged classes, which are the barnacles on the ship of state, living on the earnings of others, changing their names when necessary, and ready to use any means to maintain their privilege of getting something for nothing. They prefer to be in the back ground and avoid responsibility, while they have all the power, which state of affairs may be called indirect government. They are public enemies, develop the sciences of hypnotism, and pocket-picking, and deny all real issues, to deceive the public.

In monarchies they use confiscation, here unequal taxation, such as tariffs, railroad track monopoly, rate discrimination, stock watering, and unjust assessments.

Their fortunes are the bread taken from the mouth of labor by bad laws, and the actions of the commercial

class justify Bacon's opinion, that the merchant should have no vote.

Such classes are opposed to Democracy and Republics, and constitute indirect, intangible and irresponsible government.

This is why it is such a struggle to get a living, for they take our share of this world's good things.

In all ages, Kings and subjects, Masters and slaves, have included the whole human race.

In old times it was force and fraud, now it is hypnotism and finance.

Within two hundred years it has been discovered, that the simplest way to make slaves of men, is to lend them money, since borrowers are always willing servants to lenders, who then become the most privileged class, having all the power, and no responsibility.

This present ruling class is the creditor class or Plutocrats. All others are their puppets. They control Presidents, Legislators, Judges, Education, Information, and Invention.

This indirect government is the most despotic of all, and needs more jealous watching than monarchies. Respectable mammon in all countries is their easy prey, and the power of custom and public lack of interest, to find out the cause of hard times, is their chief bulwark. Until the public get on to their trail in earnest, they will continue to control.

The debt of the world by their methods has advanced from two and a half billions in 1793, to thirty-one and a half billions in 1901, all on faith alone. This principal is not expected to be paid, but the holders constitute a privileged class whom others must support.

Other privileged classes also exist as Land owners. Tariff beneficiaries and Railroad Companies, each with their own methods to rob the public, and claim eminence as good and successful business men, while bribing,

where possible, all colleges to train the younger generation to worship them.

They measure the country's prosperity by their own material success, and not by the percentage of Tramps, Debt, Idleness, Crime, Poverty and Divorce to the population, and ignore the fact that money is the blood of commerce and like muck is of no benefit unless well distributed.

All land titles trace back to force or fraud. Tariffs simply rob consumers, and Railroad Companies by monopoly of track, and discriminating rates, destroy what business they choose.

The cure for all this is, as Pope says "The proper study of mankind is man," and not money, land, or commerce, except indirectly, as it affects him mentally or morally.

The best education for this, is to study both sides of all questions, with constant intellectual agitation and no personalities or censorship of debate, which may expose the weakness of existing theories.

The practical cure for the money lender, is to abolish all laws for the collection of debt, and thereby destroy all wealth of obligation, then this class will have to put their money into business. Wars, except for defense, will cease, and failures, panics, and dead beats, will be no more.

By tax laws which prevent tax dodging, National and other debts, may be gradually paid off, and no new ones incurred.

Mammon's worship requires national and other debts. Cash men do not bow down to mammon, but use money for honest business without forcing trade.

The Dutch are devoted to trade, and the English to mammon, whose worship has shown them to be the most cowardly, heartless, and inhuman monstrosities that modern civilization has produced, and a warning of the

result of intellectual development, without moral progress, while the Boers are to-day the most moral, and mentally progressive people on the earth.

This mammon worship is also the cause of England's oppression of Ireland, where no home rule is allowed to men naturally better fitted for self government than Englishmen.

What is good government?

Equal rights for all of the *same race*, and special privileges for none.

What is a Democrat?

One who understands the natural distinctions of race, and therefor abhors all artificial distinctions of class, and believes:

That all of the same race were created equal, and should have equal rights without any special privilege.

That the words "race" and "nation" should not be confused, a nation being a sub-division of a race, as all European nations are parts of the Caucasian race.

That men created unequal, should never be made equal by law, but each race should be treated according to its natural specific character.

That jealousy is the parent of liberty, and confidence the parent of despotism, or so-called strong government.

That true progress is vigilant action in the repeal of all laws maintaining privileged classes, and in the detection and punishment of the thieves of the public's earnings.

That the true index of good times, or prosperity, is the small percentage of Crime, Idleness, Poverty, Debt Divorce and Business Failures.

That power and responsibility should never be separated.

That strong government means a weak people.

In such home rule that the ward, city, state, and national officials, each have their distinct sphere, and no power, or interest, in anything outside of their special

function, thereby providing the best form of government, because governing least.

That the National government should do nothing which the state can do for itself, the state do nothing which the town can do for itself, the town do nothing which the ward can do for itself, and the ward do nothing which the man can do for himself; thereby making complete home rule.

That all incomes from land values, and franchises for public utilities, as Water, Light, Heat, Power, Transportation, and Communication, are the earnings of the community, being produced by the density of population, and are ample for all current expenses of government, education, and public improvements.

Then taxation would cease, for the individual, the municipality, the state, and the nation, would each receive and enjoy all their earnings, and no privileged class would exist.

THE WAY OUT.

AS the race problem is more complex than ever, and conjectural theory has failed, we should return to conservative inductive methods, verified information, first, and theories therefrom, and under the present conditions, the restoration of our white man's government of 1783-1860, will require the following changes, and others as a consequence of these.

FIRST.

Banish all polygamists on conviction.

SECOND.

Recommend each state to abolish divorces as the keystone of family security and national progress, and localize gambling and the social evil.

THIRD.

Teach the public to hate Tories, or real slaveholders, so that they will understand the natural distinctions of race, and the artificial distinction of class, by publishing the whole story of the evils of foreign influence, and study the race question scientifically without prejudice.

Take no official notice whatever of English coronation. Boycott all English Tory literature, until the English have evacuated South Africa, thrown off their monarchy as France did, repealed the laws of primogeniture, and acquired self-government.

Change all English Tory names of places here to local

Indian ones, as New York to Ontario and Manhattan or New Amsterdam, Albany to Schoharie, New Jersey to Raritan, and New England to Northeast.

Repeal all Tory amendments to the constitution.

Revoke the Emancipation Proclamation and declare Lincoln's birthday no longer a holiday.

Let each state take charge of all negroes therein, as far as possible restore them to their masters, and let out the others to new owners, till all are provided for ; then the servant girl question will be settled, and the poor negroes will have homes and peace.

Preserve Caucasian race purity, by making strict prohibitive laws, against all race mixtures. Exclude all Chinese, Malays and other different races ; and keep the Indians by themselves.

Take Pacific states evidence as to the Chinese. Southern evidence as to the Negro, and Western evidence as to the Indian, as conclusive.

Reopen the slave trade for subgens with humanitarian safeguards.

No miseducation of one race for the duties of another, but evolute the best traits of each in their proper sphere.

Then it will appear that there never was any irrepressible conflict, between white freedom and negro slavery, but only between the classes and the masses.

Welcome only those self-supporting Europeans, or Caucasians who come here to settle, and adopt American Institutions, and leave all old world ways behind them.

Banish all unnaturalized aliens on six months notice.

Do not in any way intrude or force ourselves on any race, which we exclude from our shores, and never interfere with the religion of any other race or nation.

FOURTH.

The State ownership of land, taking ground rent with judicially verified assessments for public income, would

produce good government, for then land speculation, settlers rush for territorial openings, vested interests, entrenched villainy, tax dodgers and idle men would be bygones. There would be good wages, cheap living, a premium on industry, and a penalty on idleness. Each man would have a choice of two jobs, and wealth would lose its power. Farming would pay best, many non-producers would take to it, and men could work in the morning, and rest in the afternoon. Women would no longer need to compete for men's work, and children need not work at all.

When labor knows all this, they will vote to repeal the bad laws which maintain private ownership of land, which is now a monopoly and special privilege, and should be abolished forthwith.

As long custom has made the public used to this monopoly, and in a great measure made them partners and interested therein, it is necessary to publish the truth widely and agitate continually until the public interest is aroused.

FIFTH.

Pending the repeal of the land laws, a graduated income tax would be one step toward justice.

No alien should hold title to land, and as public revenue is no excuse for indirect and unequal taxation, tax dodgers should be treated as club delinquents, and taxed double on conviction. Land owners should be allowed to make their own valuations, paying tax on any excess occurring in a sale within the year.

SIXTH.

As all laws at present are in the creditors interest, and as all credit except for transfer is speculation, bunco, inflation or wild cat, all laws for the collection of debt should be repealed, making trade cash and preventing panics.

SEVENTH.

The protective tariff is a scheme of the commercial class, arranged entirely in the interest of the producer, to force Americans to buy here, when cheaper goods may be obtained abroad. It violates the natural law of supply and demand, keeps business unsettled, and by legislative corruption maintains hot house industries, which rob the public, and should be abolished.

The infant industry excuse is long outgrown, because the tariff has produced gigantic trusts against whose robbery, the consumer is helpless under present laws.

The real protection needed, is of all wage earners against the legislative thieves, who legalize this unequal taxation, which produces much of our hard times.

EIGHTH.

Allow no one to leave more than five million dollars to his heirs, the surplus to go to the state.

Amend the constitution to forbid bond issues.

No bonds but guarantees of officials and contractors for good work.

Remonetize silver and withdraw all United States paper money, except gold and silver certificates of ten dollars and over.

Sound money, Gold and silver coin of United States, Sound money policy, Treasury coin certificates with government option, as the only paper money for convenience, and all private bank notes treated as counterfeit money.

For other business purposes checks will answer

NINTH.

All Republicans and Democrats should unite as Americans to restore America's natural bimetallic financial condition, and boycott all English financial teachings, which in 1896 hypnotized this country with threats of

panic, if opposition should prevent the establishment of the British gold standard, and to protest against and prevent the Plutocrats using any longer the name of Republican or Democrat as a cloak for their schemes.

Pay off old debt by graduated income tax, money saved by repeal of corrupt pension laws, restitution from tax dodgers, and income from limited inheritance law.

Pay as we go. Do without abnormal progress, inflation, or that wild cat expansion, miscalled enterprise.

Pending repeal of debt laws, establish postal saving banks and limited state life insurance, and repeal limited liability and corporation laws, so as to fix responsibility in all business.

Under free cash trade, and equal taxation, overproduction of people, wealth or food is impossible, for there would always be more work than men, and under natural competition, business would settle permanently in accordance with local advantages.

Under present laws, the overproduction of debt, vice, poverty and idle men is very manifest.

Pending free trade. A tariff for revenue only, of high duties on luxuries, and low duties on necessaries, with no protective features, would be a public benefit.

TENTH.

Railroads. Free highways should be maintained by each state. Streets, Roads, Railroads, Canals, Rivers and Bays all open to vehicles without toll.

To bring the railroads under this general clause, State officers should be appointed train dispatchers on each road, the road thrown open to all trains of all owners, until the state acquires the road beds, at cost of renewal, from the companies, by legal proceedings; after which the state maintains the road bed, employs train dispatchers and switchmen, and all who wish may operate trains on it, as any one may take a canal boat on the

canals, whereby the track monopoly is destroyed, railroad speculation ceases, and cost of transportation reduced. Recent electric inventions render this perfectly feasible.

ELEVENTH.

The Telegraph, Telephone, Post Office and Water, Light, Heat and Power supply are all public utilities, and the control of any or all of them by private ownership is monopoly and robbery of the public, who in Glasgow, Scotland, have resumed control.

TWELFTH.

The continuance of these monopolies has developed combinations called trusts, which aim to *such* control of all business and education that there shall be neither opposition nor criticism, and freedom of thought, speech and action shall disappear. The National Government should own the Telegraph and Telephone like the Post Office. Then the Press would be again free, and information beneficial to the public and objectionable to the privileged classes, could not be suppressed. Educate the people to hate debt, and to be vigilant against the thievery of the privileged (or predatory) classes, and to prevent any commercial influence in their schools and colleges.

THIRTEENTH.

Pensions. Sweep away the fraudulent ones, and repeal all indirect legislation, leaving less than ten per cent. of the present rolls in force.

FOURTEENTH.

Suffrage. Elevate by confining to white men only, with educational qualification, and raise the voting age from twenty-one to thirty.

Aliens to reside here ten years before citizenship. Tax men who do not vote.

Such voting machinery, that the result will be complete and visible to all, as soon as the last vote is cast, and no dispute can arise. Restore minority representation so that the opposition will if beaten have the Vice President, and each party have one Senator unless the State vote of one party should be over two-thirds.

Elect senators by *popular vote.*

Congressional district certificates of election to be final. No unseating of members by Congressional majority.

Presidential Electors elected by Congressional districts, and two at large by the state.

Or, Direct permanent representation without elections. Permanent citizens' clubs. City register of legal voters, and each club send its proxy to the capital with verified registered value of constituency.

When all special privileges are repealed women will never need to support themselves, but home will occupy all their attention.

FIFTEENTH.

Imperialism. Return to American precedents, of abstinence from all interference with other nations, withdraw our troops from the Philippines, except enough to protect them against outside attack, and as soon as they have established their own government, without our help or hindrance, and repaid our expense to Spain, withdraw them altogether. Our home problems in the effort to restore good government will need all our attention. Small army, big navy and military drill in all boys schools.

Society is a necessity of man's virtues, and government of his vices, and where it is normal and free from all special privilege, Freedom rules. And as Free speech is the essence of liberty, Free press, Free soil, Free trade, No credit, Free men, Free highways, and

Free communication will follow in time, but not Free love or Free negroism.

Truth is correct information, and not magnetic or speculative thought. Theories should arise from conditions and not precede them.

Application of unproven theories is usually disastrous.

Civilization is progress mentally measured by crops, wealth and invention, and morally by decrease of crime, poverty, divorce and idleness, and increase of independent voting power.

What is wanted is not reform, but restoration of our country to the really good times before the war, and to our distinctly American Civilization as it was then, only a great deal more so, and restitution to the public of their earnings, stolen by the privileged classes.

As these privileged classes will oppose laws which loosen their grip on the public, and shout Anarchist, Traitor, National dishonor, etc., when they face the possibility of restitution of any part of the millions they have stolen, and are now stealing under corrupt laws, the endeavor is here made to tear off their masks and break the hypnotic spell by which they rule their victims. Divorce repeal at once, machine voting as the best hope now for free elections, Philippine evacuation and Chinese exclusion as immediate national necessities, State train dispatcher to break the railroad monopoly and destroy State Legislative corruption, and Tariff repeal or modification to destroy congressional corruption and trusts; seem to be the most urgently needed changes. Repeal of land laws, Debt laws and Emancipation proclamation can follow with the development of public interest and information and other changes later.

As these changes may injure many innocent holders of securities, the promoters and beneficiaries of the

schemes should be held responsible, under the law of false pretences.

Washington and Jefferson understood human nature, and those who think they would be old fogies now, have simply turned away from American precedents, and are returning to foreign methods.

All Republicans and Democrats should attend their primaries, and prevent the nomination of any tool of the privileged classes.

These changes are radical ; it will take long agitation, thorough organization and incessant watchfulness, to make any progress in their direction, especially in weeding out foreign influence, and if this outline will interest the public enough to begin a thorough study of the questions mooted it will be all the writer can desire or expect, and the following press extracts show the public are already interested in some of these questions.

The campaign watchwords should be "Restoration and Restitution," and clubs should be formed to study and apply Washington's Farewell Address, and Jefferson's and Jackson's Bank Warnings, and apply them to the present conditions.

ANTI-TORY.

April 2, 1902.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

MORMONISM GROWING.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF ITS SPREAD—ENDEAVORS TO STOP IT.

THE alarm sounded yesterday concerning the progress of Mormonism was based on the remarkable statement printed below. It was prepared by secretaries of home missionary societies of Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, North and South, Reformed, Cumberland Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ and United Brethren churches, who unite in an appeal to the Christian public of America to resist Mormon encoachments. Here is the full statement:

As representatives of missionary societies of Christian denominations in the United States, we beg most earnestly to call the attention of the Christian public to the position, work and menace of Mormonism in our country.

We are moved to this statement by the vitality which the Mormon system has shown, not only in Western States and Territories, but generally throughout the country. We are persuaded that Christian people have no adequate conception of that vitality, nor of the methods, seductive and often successful, by which the hateful system is being pressed upon the public attention. Whatever modifications public sentiment or government

action may have forced upon the Mormon attitude and Mormon practices, it has not essentially changed its character since the days of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. Its priestly oligarchy threatens free government; its grasping priestcraft invades property rights; its varied vices are destructive of good morals; while its pagan doctrines are antagonistic to the Gospel of Christ.

The ambition of Mormons, which they do not even conceal, is to secure control of State after State, until by means of the balance of power they may make national legislation against Mormonism impossible. Toward this end they are moving by an organization as compact and skillfully devised for its purpose as any that ever engaged the activities of man. Their approaches to people are made the more seductive because their appeal affects to be based upon commonly accepted Bible truths. Only after entrance has been gained and the door closed against retreat, is the awful system gradually unveiled to its converts.

It is rapidly growing. The Mormon hierarchy has an unyielding grip on the machinery of the State of Utah, and upon all its political and educational interests. Though often denied, there is no doubt that its practice of polygamy continues, in defiance of all the promises made to the United States when Statehood was granted.

Its power in contiguous States and Territories is increasing at an alarming rate. By means of colonization it has so affected the states of Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, that it will soon secure, if it has not already secured, practical, political control in all that region.

Its missionary activity throughout the Union is almost incredible. It claims to have now two thousand missionaries in the field—one thousand four hundred of them

in the Southern States—and to have made last year twenty thousand converts. Mormons are also establishing missions in foreign countries on a large scale. At a conference recently held in Berlin and presided over by Hugh Cannon, son of George Q. Cannon, one hundred and twenty-five Mormon missionaries were present who were working in the German Empire. They reported two thousand converts. In Norway and Sweden Mormons have for many years been gaining a continually increasing number of converts.

For these and many other reasons we make our appeal to the public. We urge upon pastors and teachers to unveil to their people and pupils this system, so seductive and dangerous to all the best interests of every community and of our country. We urge upon the public press the duty of educating the public conscience by unsparingly giving the facts of the nature and the work of Mormonism, and we appeal to Christian and patriotic people everywhere to resist wherever it appears a system hostile at once to our free institutions and our Christian faith.—*New York Sun*, March 29, 1902.

DIVORCE IS WOMAN'S RUIN.—*Pope Leo XIII.*

Marriage Divine Law.

Rome.—In an allocution to the Consistory to-day, the Pope denounced the divorce bill pending before the Italian Chamber of Deputies. He said :

"Divorce is a desecration of all religion and contrary to the law of God. If there be any authority in old age, any weight in the apostolic voice, we do not warn only, but implore all engaged in the deliberation on a divorce law by whatever is dearest and most sacred to them to desist from what has been begun.

"Let them not refuse to consider seriously that the Christian marriage bond is holy, individual and perpetual by the Divine law and that that law can never be abrogated by any human law.

"Christ recalled marriage to what it was constituted in the beginning, increased it by the dignity and virtue of a sacrament and exempted it from civil and even ecclesiastical power. The church as the guardian and vindicator of the divine law has always protested strongly against divorce. Let nobody hope she will be less mindful in the future. She will not connive or acquiesce in any way.

"The example of other countries is criminal in so far as they recognize divorce, which is the ruin of the family and the corruption of society. When once divorce is allowed, even on a very limited scale, it spreads like a terrible conflagration.

"Divorce is the moral ruin of woman.

"I pray God to spare Italy this terrible social plague and induce Christian people to see the error of their ways."

Regarding the question of an American representative at the Vatican, the Pope and the Vatican authorities would be contented to begin such representation with a semi-official envoy to regulate the more important questions arising between America and the Vatican.

It is hoped that eventually such an envoy would be transferred into a minister, as has been done with Russia.

The Pope has appointed the Rt. Rev. John J. Kennedy, the rector of the American College at Rome, his domestic prelate, thus making him a member of the Ecclesiastical Court.—*New York Journal*, Dec. 17, 1901.

RACE.

DENVER, COL.,—The American Association for the Advancement of Science decided to-day that there never was either an Adam or an Eve.

Professor J. W. McGee, the Chesterfieldian ethnologist, who knows all about the men who have inhabited the earth, was down on the programme to read an innocent-looking paper entitled *Current Questions in Anthropology.* He said that for centuries students had adhered to the supposition that mankind had sprung from a common parentage. Modern research had shattered this theory. It must be apparent, he said, that the Negro, the Mongolian, the Malay and the Caucasian could not have descended from the same pair.

Talk of Adam and Eve having set up housekeeping in the Garden of Eden was, in the opinion of the professor, absurd. There must have been several such couples.

Professor McGee continued along these lines for thirty minutes, and then the supporters of the common parentage idea got the floor. Professor George Dorsey, who occupies a front seat at all gatherings of anthropologists, being the curator of the anthropological section of the Field Museum at Chicago, defended Adam and Eve, and gave exhaustive data to make his argument effective.

He was ably seconded by Professor Frank Russell, of Harvard, but the rest of the members went over to McGee, and it was soon apparent that the latter had won the day and the story of Eden and its occupants would have to be placed on the shelf with Santa Claus and other interesting but ephemeral personages.

The Association to-night elected officers.—*New York Journal*, August 31, 1901.

WHERE BLACK RULES WHITE.

Under the above title we have in book form a series of newspaper articles written by Mr. Hesketh Prichard for the *Daily Express* of London, descriptive of a journey across and about Hayti. The black republic has always presented itself to the consideration of the judicious as a good place to stay away from, and these lightly sketched impressions of Mr. Richard's will confirm any reader in that belief. Stifling heat, a malarial atmosphere, noise, dirt and a conglomeration of abominable smells, seem to be the distinguishing characteristics of a Haytian town. A handful of foreigners in the island control its business, while its government is in the hands of a number of ignorant, superstitious and lazy negroes—mostly Generals. All the doleful prophecies of Sir Spencer St. John, who lived for many years in Hayti and who wrote of the country somewhere back in the early eightys, seem to have come true. Mr. Prichard is an Englishman and he suffered much from the heat, the noises, the smells and the mosquitoes. He met an American in Port-au-Prince who told him a story of a man who had previously occupied Mr. Prichard's room in the hotel, and who shot a mosquito there with an eight-bore duck gun and only wounded it. But we must in justice to Mr. Prichard admit that he does not seem to have believed that story. Still, he saw many things that were scarcely less strange. He was present at a Vaudoux ceremony. He believes that cannibalism and human sacrifice still exist on the island unchecked, and, if anything, encouraged by the ruling powers. Secret poisoning also, he says, pervades the scheme of Haytian life exactly as it pervades that of West Africa. He calculates that about every third man you meet in Hayti is a General, and that only every tenth General is paid, but every General tries to pay himself. The nominal pay is one hundred and forty pounds

per annum for a General of Division, and one hundred and five pounds for a Brigadier. A captain gets twelve pounds a year and a private has the wildly prodigal allowance of about two pounds ten shillings, or twelve dollars and fifty cents a year, and that not always forthcoming. As to the Government of the negro republic, we will let him speak for himself. "When you know," he says, "how the Haytian soldier is paid, you know how Hayti is governed. The principle is one and indivisible. The paymaster takes toll of fifty centimes and passes it on to the first General. The first General, who is a very big General, indeed, hands it on in slimmer bulk to the second General. He in his turn transfers it, further diminished, to his next in command. The captain lightens it, lest it should be too heavy for the Lieutenant to carry, and the Lieutenant, not liking to break the chain, takes his own discount; thus the soldier who receives five centimes is in luck: he who gets ten is a favorite of the gods. And when, at last, he has pocketed it, his lieutenant comes along and wins it off him at the universal game of dice."

The choice of various kinds of malaria, the ever frequent proximity of several forms of loathsome disease, and several other matters mentioned by Mr. Prichard, will probably confirm any reader in the opinion that Hayti is not likely to become an ideal pleasure resort.—*New York Sun*, January 26th, 1901.

ON WHAT THE WELFARE OF THE NEGRO DEPENDS.

In the black Yazoo Delta of Mississippi, containing nine counties, the negro is almost the only laborer. He does ninety-five per cent. of the work on the farms; in Issaquena county ninety-eight per cent. There are thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-one separate

agricultural holdings in the Delta, of which twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-two, or 92.9 per cent., are worked by negroes and two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine by whites ; but in only 7.1 per cent. of the holdings do the negroes have any interest. Here they are the inferior race from any point of view, although in the country districts a white face is rarely to be seen. Compared with the land of the nine southeastern counties of the State—Clarke, Greene, Harrison, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Lauderdale, Perry and Wayne—the soil of the Delta is deep and fertile. These southeastern counties contain fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine farms, of which nine thousand three hundred and fifteen, or 63.7 per cent. are worked by whites. Yet the negroes make a much better showing in this part of the State than in the Delta. In the nine southeastern counties, where there are two white farmers for every negro farmer, five thousand three hundred and fourteen negroes occupy farms or holdings. Of this number two thousand three hundred and seventy-four, or 44.7 per cent., own the farm which they till, or some part of it.

The morals of the negroes in the Delta are deplorable. Murder, manslaughter, attempts to kill, and crimes against property are relatively twice as great as in districts where the whites preponderate. Rape of the negro women is common in the Delta. Elsewhere it is infrequent. In addresses before the American Economic Association in Washington the other day, Mr. Alfred H. Stone, of Greenville, Miss., and Mr. L. G. Powers, chief statistician for agriculture in the Census Office, made the point that the welfare, moral, material and physical, of the negro, *depends upon his association with the whites.* Mr. Powers declared that the negro has no industrial future except where he can observe and copy the virtues of the whites. Only by imitation and hard, even bitter, experience, can he raise himself in the moral scale. The

soil of the Delta is more productive than that of southeastern Mississippi, but the Delta negro does not prosper, and he is bound to become hopelessly depraved unless white immigrants take up land and give him the benefit of their example. On a larger scale we see the same state of things in Hayti, one of the fairest and richest countries in the world. The white man is proportionately as rare in Hayti as in the Mississippi Delta; the government is of the negro, by the negro, and for the negro, and it is one of the saddest and most tragic burlesques that human nature has ever beheld. Only in the coast towns is there any pretence of civilization; in the interior the race has lapsed almost into savagery, and voodoo worship in its most hideous forms is practiced. As regards the South, any movement to prevent segregation of the negro should have the support of the authorities. As it cannot do without him as a laborer, it is deeply interested in elevating his standard of manhood and reclaiming him when he shows a tendency to fall back into barbarism. In districts where the negroes greatly outnumber the whites the remedy for the troubles from which the superior race suffers does not lie in expelling the negroes, putting them in chain gangs wholesale, but in offering inducements to white labor to come into the district and take up holdings.—*New York Times.*

After reading this talk, think of English action to Armenia and South Africa.

AN ENGLISH EXPLANATION.

W. R. Hearst, Editor of the *Journal:*

Replying to an inquiry of an "Old C. S. Vet.," I would say that the reason why England never recognized the Confederate States was its abhorrence of human slavery.

The confession of their Vice-President, Alexander H.

Stephens, that the corner stone of the new government was based on the recognition of slavery as being right, shocked every sentiment of humanity. England had been the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and no government could have stood a day that would dare to recognize the slavery element. Its repugnance to that institution was voiced a hundred years before, when Cowper wrote :

> "Slaves cannot breathe in England ; if their lungs
> Receive our air, that moment they are free ;
> They touch our country, and their shackles fall."

This, and this only, was the reason why England never recognized the Confederacy.—*New York Journal*, July 15, 1901. HUMANITAS.

No. 26 John street, New York, July 9.

A MISTAKE TO FREE THE SLAVES.

The Rev. J. M. Foster, a member of the James G. Blaine Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly district, addressed his fellow members at the club rooms, No. 452 Grand street, last night. In speaking of the Force bill, he said that the solid South would be broken if the bill were passed and the people could only vote as they pleased. It was a mistake, he added, to free the untutored slaves until they had been educated. The mistake has been apparent, he said, since the war, as is shown by Southern political troubles.—*New York Herald*, January 7, 1891.

SAYS "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" PRECIPITATED CIVIL WAR.

F. Hopkinson Smith, Lecturing in Massachusetts, attacks the Famous Novel.

Newton, Mass., Jan. 10.—F. Hopkinson Smith, the well known author, artist, lighthouse builder and lec-

turer, of New York, a Southerner by birth, talking before a social club last night, said that Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, precipitated the war between the North and the South. He said :

"This book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is the most vicious book that ever appeared. It compares with Kennan's first book on Russia. I could go into the prisons of the North to-day and write such a book. The book precipitated the war, and made the North believe nothing but the very worst of the South. We are not an inhuman people ; we are all alike ; we are Americans. It was an outrage to raise the North against the South. The book was an appalling, awful and criminal mistake."

DEBT.

POVERTY'S APPALLING ARMY.

It is stated that there are now in this city one hundred thousand men out of employment—not mendicants and tramps, but men eager to work for a livelihood. It is also predicted that fifty thousand will be added to this appalling army of the idle before the holidays. The mind shrinks from admitting pictures of the human suffering which these frightful figures force upon it. Of course there will be efforts to provide work for a proportion of the unemployed, and the rich, who as a rule are generous in their response to the cry of want, will pour out money in charity.

But charity is no cure for poverty. The world's experience has demonstrated that. What is the cure? Who knows?

That in a new and rich country like this, there should be one willing man asking for work and not able to get it is an indictment of our industrial conditions. But what shall we say of those conditions when every city in

the United States has always with it its contingent of men existing in enforced idleness on the edge of starvation? And many of these men stand for hungry women and children as well.

There is something wrong at the bottom of things when our civilization yields such pitiable results. In our politics we wrangle, and grow excited over the tariff and the currency, which possess importance certainly, but they are mere wavelets on the surface.

No man with a heart can think of the poverty-cursed crowd that suffers wherever a city grows, without suffering in sympathy, and confessing that the social machinery needs mending. It works excellently for the well-to-do, but it tortures the unlucky and the less capable, who are punished for their want of capacity as if it were a henious crime.

While we have poverty there will always be justification for the appearance of the social reformers—the man so constituted by nature that the misery of others hurts as if it were his own. And our fashion is to stone the reformer and call him evil names, and cry out for his crucifixion. Yet it is to the social reformer that we must look for the remedy, if poverty is to be cured, or even greatly alleviated. If we trust optimistically to evolution as the ultimate solvent of the problem, it is yet the social reformer on whom we must rely to give to evolution its upward direction.

Why should there be a hundred thousand men idle, or any men at all idle, in the great and rich city of New York?

BILLIONS ON FAITH.

A statement just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the national debts of the world

have increased in a little over a century at the rate exhibited in this table:

1793 - - - -	$ 2,433,250,000
1820 - - - -	7,299,750,000
1848 - - - -	8,419,045,000
1862 - - - -	13,382,875,000
1872 - - - -	22,410,232,000
1882 - - - -	26,249,901,000
1901 - - - -	31,493,749,000

Within the lifetime of men of middle age these debts have tripled. They now amount to a sum that would buy out half of the United Kingdom. It is simply beyond the reach of the human imagination. It is more than six times as much as the entire stock of gold money in the world. And it represents pure confidence in the honesty of governments. It has been lent without a mortgage, on the simple unsecured notes of nations, at lower rates than Pierpont Morgan could obtain if he went into Wall Street to borrow money on gilt-edged security.

RAILROADS.

No body of men can acquire one hundred million dollars in a score of years without grossly defrauding their fellows, by securing rates and facilities for public carriage of which others are deprived. That is the sleight of hand by which the marvel is produced, the key to the riddle which has amazed and alarmed the nations.

In these words Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, arraigned trusts and railroad corporations in a speech on "Transportation" at Cooper Union last night, in which he proposed as a remedy Government ownership of all railways.

"As I view this matter," he said, "the State has as much right to farm out the business of collecting its

revenues or preserving the peace, and allow the parties entrusted with these duties to vary the rate of taxation according to their own interests, or to sell personal protection to the highest bidder, as it has to permit the great function of public carriage to be the subject of special bargains or secret dicker to be made unequal by favoritism or oppressive by extortion.

"No service which the Government undertakes can be more useful, and no duty which rests upon it is more imperative than to secure for the public always, and everywhere, equal treatment by every railway carrier.

"When the natural advantages of capital are augmented by arbitrary deductions from charges commonly imposed, the combination is powerful enough to force all rivals from the field. Production is controlled, wages fixed, prices raised to the desired profit, monopoly reigns.

"If we could unearth the secret of these modern trusts, whose quick gotten wealth dwarfs the riches of Solomon, and whose impudent exactions puts tyranny to shame, we should find the explanation of their menacing growth, in the systematic and heartless methods, by which they have evaded the common burdens of transportation.

"Deprived of special and exclusive rates, an advantage far greater and more odious than exemption from taxation, these trusts would be shorn of their advantages and divested of their principal danger. Indeed, I think it scarcely too much to say that no aggregation of capitalists, no combination in the field of industry, can be of serious, or at least of permanent peril, if rigidly subjected to the rule of justice and equality in all that pertains to public transportation."

Mr. Knapp went on to say that as long as the railroads were owned by private corporations they would take unto themselves civil rights which belonged only to the Government.

"Railroads engaged in public service," he said, "are

only purveyors of the public privilege, and large shippers are entitled to no smaller rates for their commodities than is the smaller shipper in the same line."

In closing, Mr. Knapp said that if the American people believed in acting upon the old adage of every man for himself, the higher civilization which we were on the point of realizing would be the greatest catastrophe.—*New York Journal*, March 13, 1902.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The early grants to railway companies provided that the roads built pursuant to such grants should be public highways over which any one might run trains by the payment of a certain toll.

As improvements were made in the rolling stock of railways, the company owning a roadbed could carry more cheaply than other companies that had to pay toll, thus enabling the company owning the road to secure a monopoly of the carrying trade.

In my opinion the simple and effective solution of our present railway problem is to be found in restoring the railroad to its original condition as a public highway, owned by the people, instead of by an individual or corporation—a public highway, free to any one who may see fit to adjust his rolling stock to the tracks and engage in the carrying trade thereon. Tolls should not be collected any more than we collect tolls on our public streets. Tolls necessarily require a horde of officials to collect them, beside increasing the necessary expense of common carriers, and thus tending to check free competition and encourage monopoly.

We now have free natural highways on ocean and lake, bay and river, free canals, free country roads and city streets. Place the railways upon the same footing with all other public highways ; make them free like the

others for every one to use, subject to no tolls and to the least possible restriction and regulation, and free competition will reduce the cost of transportation to a minimum. C. J. BUELL.—*Standard*, Minneapolis, Minn., January 7, 1891.

Thomas W. Phillips, in his minority report as member of the Industrial Commission, lays bare with the scalpel of truth, the backbone of the criminal trusts which are plundering the American people.

That backbone is railroad favoritism.

From the investigations of the Commission, Mr. Phillips tells us, "it is apparent that the most potent factor in establishing and maintaining monopolies has been preferential or discriminating rates of freight by common carriers," and he cites many facts to prove it.

The anthracite coal fields, for example, are in the grip of a monopoly, thanks to the *railroads*. Annually forty-three million tons of anthracite are carried to market by rail at three-fourths of a cent per ton per mile more than is charged for carrying bituminous coal. "This," says Mr. Phillips, "is three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars per mile of excess charge for the year's product, or forty-six million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars annually, for the average haul of one hundred and forty-five miles to the general market, or more than one dollar a ton." This overcharge is greater than the annual interest on the national debt. He adds:

"By *discriminating* against independent operators the railroads have forced them to sell their property until at the present time more than nine-tenths of the anthracite coal deposits are owned, and more than three-fourths of the entire yearly product is mined by the eight lines of railroads that constitute the 'community of interests.'"

The Standard Oil Company, which *never* could have come into existence, but for unlawful and thievish collusion with the railroads, is still their profiting confederate. The Union Pacific grants the Standard such large rebates as to close its whole territory to other oil shippers. The Pennsylvania road still grants the Standard discriminating rates. So do other railroads. Wherever competition is to be met the rate goes down for the Trust, but not for its rivals. It is thus that the "American Beauty Rose" of monopoly, whose praises are *devoutly* sung by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is nurtured.

The *railroads scorn the laws.* They keep no books showing the rebates paid to favored shippers—or hide or destroy them, as the Central Pacific did the books of the Contract and Finance Company when commissions or courts called for them.

Pages of the *Journal* could be filled with facts elicited by the Industrial Commission in proof of the manner in which the railroads, the country's highways, are made partners in oppression and robbery by the trusts.

Mr. Phillips declares his belief that if the railroads shall not be brought under control of the law in the public interest the alternative will be Government ownership.

And that is the conclusion to which all thoughtful men are coming.—*New York Journal*, February 11, 1902.

'LOU' PAYN BURIES CANAL BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY,—Canal legislation for this session was killed to-day, when the Assembly refused, seventy-one to sixty-four, to substitute the Davis thirty-two million dollar bill, advocated by the Governor, for the Weekes' thirty-seven million dollar bill—while the Weekes' bill itself was defeated, sixty-seven to sixty-three.

This is a great victory for Louis F. Payn and the *railroad corporations.* From the beginning of the session they have labored night and day to achieve it.

It is a tremendous defeat for Governor Odell, if he was sincere in his assurances to the New York commercial bodies that demanded canal legislation. Practically every vote against both the Davis and Weekes bills was that of a Republican, while a minority of that party joined with the Democrats in the affirmative, convincing friends of the canals that the Governor had not "hustled" much.

"So far as the Republicans are concerned," said Speaker Nixon at the close of the contest, "it was a gō-as-you-please."

Backers of the canals charge that at least ten members absented themselves purposely, while others were away because of illness or business engagements.

Believing that there is yet a majority for the Davis bill, Mr. Bennett, of New York, gave notice that he would move a suspension of the rules Tuesday in order to have the committee on rules discharged from further consideration of the Davis bill. This requires one hundred votes.

There were several calls of the house to-day because members scurried out of the chamber to avoid voting.

Otto Kelsey, deputy Republican floor leader, satirically offered amendments for the construction of a double track railroad along the bed of the Oswego Canal.—*New York Journal*, March 21, 1902.

CIVIC OWNERSHIP WINS CHICAGO BY FIVE TO ONE.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Municipal ownership won a great and decisive victory in the city elections to-day. In the face of desperate opposition from the traction companies and gas and electric lighting concerns, despite the veiled

hostility of the trust newspapers and party machine to the referendum movement, the "little ballot"—its enemies' derisive name—scored a sweeping triumph in every city ward.

Chicago's streets are saved to the people to-night, and Chicago has blazed the way to municipal ownership for every city in America.

Returns from 1,060 precincts of the 1,187 in the city give a total vote on the question of municipal ownership of approximately 141,500, a greater vote than any ever polled in a special election in Chicago; 117,424 citizens voted to take over the street railways, as against 24,059 in favor of leaving them in control of the companies; 117,423 ballots were cast for the municipal ownership of the gas and electric lighting plants, while only 18,797 were for dollar gas and the continuance of the company tenure.

The vote on street railway control was approximately five to one in favor of municipal ownership, while the victims of the gas and electric light punished their masters by an adverse vote of nearly seven to one.

The third question submitted to the vote of the people by the "little ballot"—the direct nomination of candidates for municipal offices—received an even greater majority, 118,135 for and 15,295 against. The vote cast for the "little ballot," despite the unceasing fight which the corporations have waged upon it from the filing of the referendum petition, was more than double that cast on the question of the abolition of the township governments—54,137 for, 8,784 against—which the trust newspapers of Chicago have been advocating for a dozen years.

The result of the election is a splendid victory for Hearst's *Chicago American*, as well as for the Referendum League, the direct sponsors of the "little ballot." All the other morning and afternoon papers of Chicago

have united in either ignoring or attacking the referendum of municipal ownership to the people. *The Chicago American* alone advocated the referendum movement.

First ward campaigning, ever sensational, was unique at to-day's election, when ten University of Chicago football players were marched over from the Municipal Voters' League Headquarters and placed at five of the "levee" precincts. John Webb, tackle of the 'varsity teams of '96, '97, '98 and '99, led the squad and stationed his men.

Each student was firm in the belief that he was burdened with the duty of preventing murder, arson and bribery, and was looking for it with eagle glance. Most of them were invisible at the polling places and unknown to the policemen and other watchers.

STRIKING THINGS THAT ALTGELD SAID.

Following are extracts from the most notable speeches of John P. Altgeld :

The monopolists and the speculators prosper, but the masses wither.

* * *

We are being reduced to two classes. In the first stage these will be known as the very rich and the moderately poor, and in the second stage as the masters and the slaves. We have established a moneyed aristocracy, and are now fastening a yoke on posterity.

* * *

Wealth has never been the friend of liberty.

* * *

For the last thirty years the corporations have fled to the Federal Courts like the ancient murderers fled to cities of refuge ; there they felt safe. Recognizing that the construction of the laws is more important than making laws, these powerful influences have allowed no

man to be appointed judge whom they did not believe friendly to them. They do not buy Federal judges, because it is not necessary. In their eagerness to serve the corporations these judges have in recent years established government by injunction in this country under which a judge becomes legislator, court and executioner. They brush free speech—the liberty of the citizen—and trial by jury away with a contemptuous sneer.

* * *

The world demands earnestness and candor.

* * *

I do not believe in the black flag. Give every honorable enemy quarter. But we have a sacred black motto which we must keep to the front, and that is this: Woe with him who trifles with the confidence of the American people.

* * *

Scores of wabbling statesmen are to-day looking through the fence into the graveyard for a burial place, because they were hit by the wrath of a deceived people.

* * *

Each age furnishes a weapon for the people. The weapon for this age is initiative and referendum.

* * *

The world is not ripe for the application of Socialism. There are as yet hundreds of things that cannot be done successfully by the State, and that must be left to the individual.

* * *

Nearly every government in the world except ours owns and operates its own telegraph and telephone lines to the great advantage of its people. But we still give all the benefit to corporations.

* * *

Surrounding every Legislature, whether city, state or national, there is a corrupt lobby working for the cor-

L of C.

porations. As a result the people are betrayed by their own representatives.

* * *

The question of putting an end to this wholesale corruption, putting an end to the selling of legislation, putting an end to the control of Government by corporations, is a question that will determine the existence of this Republic. Unless we can check it, there is no hope for this country.

* * *

Republican institutions and government by injunction cannot both exist in the same country.

* * *

The judicial branch of the Government is just as much subject to the criticism of the American people as are the legislative or executive branches, and it needs this criticism more than either of the others.

* * *

The man who has no argument seizes the nearest epithet and hurls it.

PINGREE'S PITHY PHRASES.

Every rascal is an extreme partisan.

Government for bondholder is becoming quite common in the world—nations gone into the hands of a receiver.

Money is taken each year out of the pockets of the producer and goes to swell the corruption fund of the privileged few.

Every agency that is bleeding the country has taken refuge under the wing of the Republican party.

The most difficult thing we have to get are honest laws; and then they must be administered.

There should be a tax upon all incomes of more than one thousand dollars a year.

Congressional legislation against trusts, as State enactments, seem useless.

All candidates for office should be nominated by the direct vote of the people.

All Europeans should be driven from the American Continent.—*New York World*, June 19, 1901.

A LITTLE COLD TRUTH ABOUT ENGLAND.

"The English people are as free as ourselves," writes a reader who does not agree with the *Journal* that no American Embassy should be sent to Kowtow before King Edward on the occasion of his coronation.

That is a grave mistake, though common enough.

The English people are slaves to the spirit of caste to a degree incomprehensible to the average American. This spirit hampers their political development, notwithstanding the extension of the suffrage. It hinders their industrial progress by its influence upon education and the blighting of ambition. It prevents the growth of those ideals that produce independence in the common man.

Democracy forms no element in the material of English character. An Englishman from his mother's womb is an aristocrat. The insatiable love of caste that in England, as in Hindustan, devours all hearts, is confined to no walk of society, but pervades every degree from the highest to the lowest.

It is a good many years since Cobden penned those words, and though there has been an advance of democratic ideas since he wrote them they still remain essentially true.

"John Bull," says Mr. Stead, writing in January, 1902, "would have to experience a new birth before he could qualify as a citizen of the American Republic. He must

be allowed to retain his plush-breeched and powdered footman, his Lord Mayor's coach, and all the paraphernalia and trappings of monarchy and peerage, if only to enable him to feel at home in a cold, cold world, and cultivate that spirit of condescension toward Americans which is his sole remaining consolation."

The "better classes" in England, do not believe in education for the masses, thinking that the hewers of wood and drawers of water are better without it. The doctrine that one should be humbly content with the station in life to which it has pleased Providence to call him, is still the accepted gospel in England. Reverence for a lord as something above ordinary humanity is part of the British character. The proletariat of London has become the political bulwark of the aristocracy.

At the head of this aristocracy is King Edward, representing a system of political and social conceptions at the poles from our own republicanism.

Why should we who—thanks to the same ideals and good common sense of our Revolutionary forefathers—are free from the curses of a king and a nobility, a "well ordered social polity" which crowns the idler and degrades the worker, do anything to encourage the English people in caste slavishness?

Why should this Republic, resting on the sovereignty of the citizen and governed by manhood suffrage, say to the world that we have lost our scorn for monarchy and are willing officially to bow the knee in its honor?

If freedom is good for us—freedom from the monarchical superstition, from hereditary rank, and from all the debasing effects of these obsolete institutions—then like freedom would be good for other peoples.

No, the English are not as free as we are, and never will be until they stand upright in a throneless island, and substitute in all walks of life the American ideal of individual ability and achievement for the ancient and

outworn and childish theory that a few men are born into this world with the divine right to rule and live off the rest of us.

A special American Embassy at King Edward's coronation will have a good deal of the incongruousness of Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur.

The sight of that embassy, if Congress shall permit it to go on its fool's errand, will discredit this Republic in the eyes of democratic men throughout the globe.—*New York Journal*, February, 1902.

CONCLUSION.

Jefferson opposed Banks as introducing a paper instead of a cash system, raising up a moneyed aristocracy, and abandoning the public to the discretion of avarice and swindlers.

Paper money might have some advantages, but its abuses were inevitable, and by breaking up the measure of value, it made a lottery of all private property. He always maintained this view. He considered them as tools in furthering a monarchial system of government. —*Irving's Washington*, Vol. 5, p. 84.

Against the insidious rules of foreign influence, believe me the jealousy of a free people ought to be awake since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government. —Washington's Farewell Address.—*Irving's Washington*, Vol. 5, p. 372.

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